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NEAR OR FAR
IS THE SAME
TO YOU
WHEN YOU USE
LAZARUS'
BIFOCAL GLASSES.

No. 19,810. 號十零百三千九萬一第 日三初月三年庚庚 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21st, 1920. 三拜禮 號一廿月四年九國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 550 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

GINS

CALDBECK'S
OLD TOM & DRY.

JAS. COUTTS & CO.
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BOORD & SON
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MACGREGOR & CO.

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SPORTING CARTRIDGES,
12 10 and 20 bore. Loaded
with E. C. Powder, a powder
which gives universal satisfaction.
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Photographic Goods of Every Description
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DEVELOPING PRINTING AND ENLARGING
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NOTICE.

CARS will run between the following
hours:

WEEK DAYS

7.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.

12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.

3.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

SUNDAYS

7.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.

12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.

3.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers

Hongkong, April 20th, 1920.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, APRIL 20th, 1920, until further Notice
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 3 A	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 17	No. 23	No. 31	No. 32
	Local a.m.	Through Express a.m.	Local a.m.	Through Express a.m.	Local a.m.	Through Express p.m.	Local p.m.	Through Express p.m.	Local p.m.	Through Express p.m.	Local p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) dep.	7.30	8.30	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35
SHEK LUNG	7.45	8.45	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50
Shum Chun	8.00	9.00	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05
Shum Chun	8.15	9.15	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20	5.20
Tai Po Market	8.30	9.30	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35
Tai Po	8.45	9.45	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50
Yau Ma Tei	9.00	10.00	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05
Yau Ma Tei	9.15	10.15	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20
Yau Ma Tei	9.30	10.30	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35
Yau Ma Tei	9.45	10.45	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50
Yau Ma Tei	10.00	11.00	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05
Yau Ma Tei	10.15	11.15	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20	7.20
Yau Ma Tei	10.30	11.30	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35
Yau Ma Tei	10.45	11.45	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50
Yau Ma Tei	11.00	12.00	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05
Yau Ma Tei	11.15	12.15	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20	7.20	8.20
Yau Ma Tei	11.30	12.30	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35
Yau Ma Tei	11.45	12.45	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50
Yau Ma Tei	12.00	1.00	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05
Yau Ma Tei	12.15	1.15	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20	7.20	8.20	9.20
Yau Ma Tei	12.30	1.30	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35
Yau Ma Tei	12.45	1.45	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50
Yau Ma Tei	1.00	2.00	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05
Yau Ma Tei	1.15	2.15	2.20	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20	7.20	8.20	9.20	10.20
Yau Ma Tei	1.30	2.30	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35
Yau Ma Tei	1.45	2.45	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50
Yau Ma Tei	2.00	3.00	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05
Yau Ma Tei	2.15	3.15	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20	7.20	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20
Yau Ma Tei	2.30	3.30	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35
Yau Ma Tei	2.45	3.45	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50
Yau Ma Tei	3.00	4.00	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05
Yau Ma Tei	3.15	4.15	4.20	5.20	6.20	7.20	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20
Yau Ma Tei	3.30	4.30	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35
Yau Ma Tei	3.45	4.45	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50
Yau Ma Tei	4.00	5.00	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05
Yau Ma Tei	4.15	5.15	5.20	6.20	7.20	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20
Yau Ma Tei	4.30	5.30	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35
Yau Ma Tei	4.45	5.45	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50
Yau Ma Tei	5.00	6.00	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05
Yau Ma Tei	5.15	6.15	6.20	7.20	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20
Yau Ma Tei	5.30	6.30	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35
Yau Ma Tei	5.45	6.45	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50
Yau Ma Tei	6.00	7.00	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05
Yau Ma Tei	6.15	7.15	7.20	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20
Yau Ma Tei	6.30	7.30	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35
Yau Ma Tei	6.45	7.45	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50
Yau Ma Tei	7.00	8.00	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05
Yau Ma Tei	7.15	8.15	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20
Yau Ma Tei	7.30	8.30	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35
Yau Ma Tei	7.45	8.45	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50
Yau Ma Tei	8.00	9.00	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05
Yau Ma Tei	8.15	9.15	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20	5.20
Yau Ma Tei	8.30	9.30	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35
Yau Ma Tei	8.45	9.45	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50
Yau Ma Tei	9.00	10.00	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05
Yau Ma Tei	9.15	10.15	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20
Yau Ma Tei	9.30	10.30	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35
Yau Ma Tei	9.45	10.45	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50
Yau Ma Tei	10.00	11.00	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05
Yau Ma Tei	10.15	11.15	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20	7.20
Yau Ma Tei	10.30	11.30	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35
Yau Ma Tei	10.45	11.45	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50
Yau Ma Tei	11.00	12.00	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05
Yau Ma Tei	11.15	12.15	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20	7.20	8.20
Yau Ma Tei	11.30	12.30	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35
Yau Ma Tei	11.45	12.45	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50
Yau Ma Tei	12.00	1.00	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05
Yau Ma Tei	12.15	1.15	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20	7.20	8.20	9.20
Yau Ma Tei	12.30	1.30	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35
Yau Ma Tei	12.45	1.45	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50
Yau Ma Tei	1.00	2.00	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05
Yau Ma Tei	1.15	2.15	2.20	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20	7.20	8.20	9.20	10.20
Yau Ma Tei	1.30	2.30	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35
Yau Ma Tei	1.45	2.45	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50
Yau Ma Tei	2.00	3.00	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05
Yau Ma Tei	2.15	3.15	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20	7.20	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20
Yau Ma Tei	2.30	3.30	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35
Yau Ma Tei	2.45	3.45	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50
Yau Ma Tei	3.00	4.00	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05
Yau Ma Tei	3.15	4.15	4.20	5.20	6.20	7.20	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20
Yau Ma Tei	3.30	4.30	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35
Yau Ma Tei	3.45	4.45	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50
Yau Ma Tei	4.00	5.00	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05
Yau Ma Tei	4.15	5.15	5.20	6.20	7.20	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20
Yau Ma Tei	4.30	5.30	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35
Yau Ma Tei	4.45	5.45	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50
Yau Ma Tei	5.00	6.00	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05
Yau Ma Tei	5.15	6.15	6.20	7.20	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20
Yau Ma Tei	5.30	6.30	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35
Yau Ma Tei	5.45	6.45	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50
Yau Ma Tei	6.00	7.00	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05
Yau Ma Tei	6.15	7.15	7.20	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20
Yau Ma Tei	6.30	7.30	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35
Yau Ma Tei	6.45	7.45	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50
Yau Ma Tei	7.00	8.00	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05
Yau Ma Tei	7.15	8.15	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20
Yau Ma Tei	7.30	8.30	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35
Yau Ma Tei	7.45	8.45	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50
Yau Ma Tei	8.00	9.00	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05
Yau Ma Tei	8.15	9.15	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20	5.20
Yau Ma Tei	8.30	9.30	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35
Yau Ma Tei	8.45	9.45	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50
Yau Ma Tei	9.00	10.00	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05
Yau Ma Tei	9.15	10.15	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20
Yau Ma Tei	9.30	10.30	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	

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Moutrie Piano

made specially

for the climate.

Guaranteed for

7 Years

Cheapest and most Durable Piano in Hongkong.

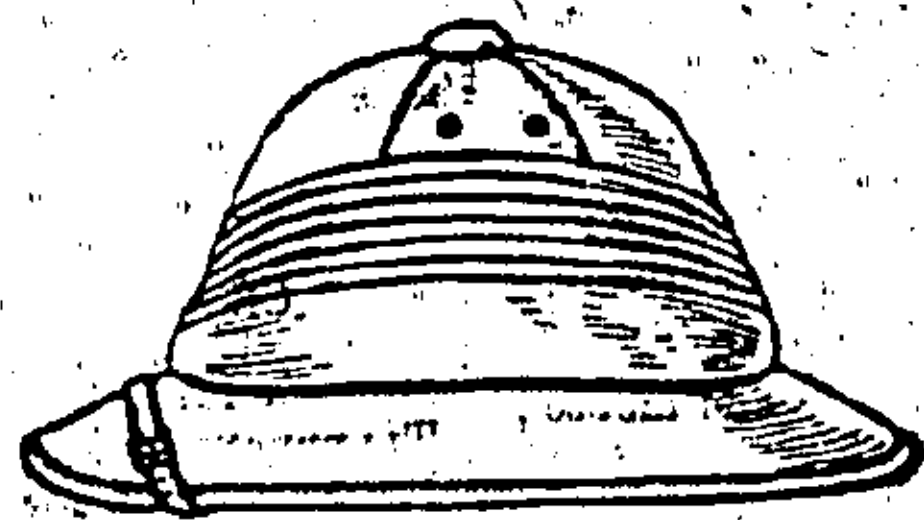
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SUN



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Made with Hawkes' Self-Fitting & Ventilating Head Linings.

This is a flexible, and comfortably-fitting head band, which adapts itself at once to any shaped head, and the tongue being made of rustless metal, cannot absorb or conduct grease, or give lodgement to dust, moth or other insects.

BEST QUALITY \$11.00 each. Other qualities from \$7.50 each.

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It was indeed a happy hap
when we hap to hit on the

"Happy Hit"

for this cigarette is recognised as the
'IT' of discriminating smokers, and it
certainly hit the mark wherever

BURLEY'S HAPPY HIT

is smoked to-day.

Ask for a tin and try it.

IT'S TOASTED

An entirely new principle in Cigarette Manufacture.

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THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO. LTD.

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Hotel Mansions.

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you need not buy a new typewriter when the type gets worn; new sets of type are inexpensive, and can be set on in 30 seconds.

Two sets of type are provided with each machine, others to any quantity may be purchased separately.

Simply by turning a wheel, you may change from English to Russian, from Gothic type to Copperplate, or a whole variety of others. There are over 200 varieties of type produced for use on the Hammond typewriter. All or any may be used by any one machine.

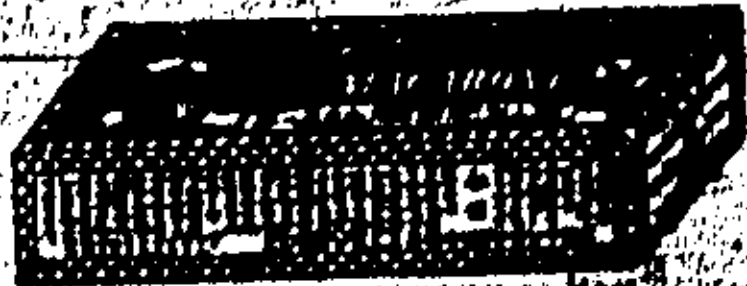
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BY taking our "ROOSTER BRAND" MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, or other kinds of Soup-stuffs, REGULARLY you escape SICKNESS, as all our Products, being manufactured from Flour of the Best Quality and under the most Sanitary Method, can be EASILY DIGESTED and give you GOOD HEALTH and STRENGTH.

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MISSIONARIES ROBBED ON THE YANGTSE.

HELD UP BY SOLDIERS.

News has come to hand of another case in which a party of missionaries have been held up and robbed by Chinese whilst on a journey down the Yangtze river.

This time the people who were unfortunate enough to undergo such an unpleasant experience were Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell and Mr. and Mrs. Whitelid together with their two children. The party, who are in the service of the Church Mission Society, were coming down river from their station in Szechuan on their way to Shanghai, prior to setting off on home furlough. They were travelling to Ichang by houseboat, and the robbery occurred when some 60 li below Wanshi.

OPEN FIRE.

At this point on the river the robbers, about 20 of whom were noticed by the party, suddenly opened fire upon the houseboat. The firing was not aimed directly at the boat, and it was evidently opened with the intention of making the missionaries bring their boat to the shore. Naturally, under the circumstances, this was done, and as soon as the boat came alongside the shore it was boarded by the robbers.

Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Whitelid were both forced to disembark from the boat, and sit on the shore whilst robbers, armed with loaded rifles, threateningly mounted guard over them. The men folk of the party thus being held up on the river bank, the robbers on the houseboat proceeded to compel the ladies to open up all their baggage for inspection. Every article of the missionaries' property was ransacked with the exception of one box belonging to Mr. Caldwell, which, by some oversight on the part of the bandits escaped without attention.

TOOK AWAY EVERYTHING.
The robbers took away everything that pleased their fancy, all good clothing, both that belonging to the gentlemen and that of the ladies and children, was seized. All the money carried by the party—a sum fortunately not amounting to more than about \$70—was stolen, and the ladies were forced to give up their wedding rings, watches, and even spectacles.

The robbers were heard to discuss among themselves as to whether they should carry off one of Mr. and Mrs. Whitelid's children, a little five-year-old boy; but as they evidently feared the consequences, this project was happily abandoned. A large celluloid doll, the beloved playmate of little Miss Whitelid, next came under the hands of the marauders and was actually being carried off by them when its owner let up such a despondent howl of grief that some chord of pity touched in the heart of the thief, and he restored the doll to the arms of its owner.

THREATS OF VIOLENCE.
With the exception of the above incident, however, the robbers were most surly and blustering in their treatment of the missionaries. Many threats of violence were used and throughout the hold-up the party was kept in the most harassing state of nervous tension.

According to descriptions given by the missionaries, the robbers were not of the bandit class usually met with, but were apparently a group of soldiers who were out on the loose, the men were dressed in uniform and were armed with service rifles, bayonets and revolvers. There are troops stationed at Kueifu and Wanshi and it is believed that the robbers were probably a number of these men who had broken bonds.

An interesting point is that the scene of this hold-up was almost identically the same as that where Mr. Humphreys was attacked some little time previously.

C. C. Post.

DOLEFUL NEWS FOR PASSENGERS.

SHIPPING COMPANIES WANT TO
RAISE FARES.

A Tokyo paper states that a joint application to the Japanese Department of Communications for permission to raise passenger fares on the North American run will be made shortly by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

During the war boom, when freight rates rose tremendously and freight space was at a premium, the shipping companies were engrossed with their freight services, and at that time passenger fares were not an important source of income to them. With the return of peace things have completely changed.

Owing to a great reduction in cargo movements there has been a precipitous fall in freight rates, while the number of tourists has greatly increased—so much so that passages to Europe and America are booked several months in advance. As a result, the passenger service has come to play a much more important part in the operations of shipping companies, and the rate of fares means more to them than it did formerly. According to the shipping companies, the present fares are too low to make the passenger service remunerative to them because of the increase in working expenses.

The Department of Communications and the Navy Department are encouraging the shipping companies to operate superior passenger ships with a high speed, but this is impossible from the standpoint of the shipping concerns, unless fares are sufficiently raised to make the business pay.

Under the circumstances the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha jointly applied to the Department of Communications for permission to raise passenger fares on the European and the Australian run. The two companies, together with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, have also been considering a proposal to make a similar application to the authorities with regard to the North American service.

CHINESE IN NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

AN AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT.

Reuter's Agency at Peking says it is authoritatively informed that the statement appearing in the Chinese Press that in the Netherlands East Indies there is one law for the Caucasians and another for the Chinese is a misinterpretation of the facts. Practically since they took over the Islands, the Dutch have adopted the plan of governing each race through its own rulers; for example, the Japanese have been governed by their own princes or regents, Chinese have been governed by Chinese, and Arabs governed by Arabs. In this way due regard was paid to the different customs of each people. That system has outlived its usefulness, and the Dutch are introducing uniform laws. Such changes cannot, of course, be carried out suddenly. Not only are the Dutch officials alive to the wisdom of having uniform laws, but the Netherlands Government is likewise sympathetically progressive, and the necessary changes are being carried out with due regard to local circumstances. Some of the disabilities under which the Chinese were formerly placed have been removed, while others are being removed. Chinese are permitted to travel freely without passports; they are not confined to their own residential quarters, and the income tax, which has been made a uniform in its application. With respect to the last-mentioned subject, the Chinese did have to pay income-tax on a less income than foreigners because it was contended that their standard of living being lower, they could afford to do so. That anomaly has now been removed, and a uniform income tax has been inaugurated, although it operates somewhat harshly on the other races in the islands. Reference has been made to the Chinese request for the revision of the Sino-Dutch Convention. It may be pointed out, however, that the Convention in question is similar to those with other nations granting them the privileges of consular representation in the Netherlands East Indies.

GHOUISH PRACTICES IN JAPAN.

STRANGE DOINGS IN CEMETERY.

Organo-therapeutics, says the *Japan Chronicle*, is a subject to which the most advanced medical men in the West and the most debased classes in Japan from time to time turn with a renewed zest. It has to be said that the Japanese are much more thorough than the Western medical men, for they insist on having the human organ, while the Western medical men are satisfied with rams and goats.

Recently the Morioka police got wind of a rumour that the secret sale of human brains and livers was going on somewhere in Iwate prefecture. A strict search was made and brought to light the fact that Kumagai Matsuzo, a cremator at the cemetery of the Shouenji temple at Yonechima, and three others, have for some time been carrying on the criminal practice of extracting brains and livers from dead bodies. It is said that they have taken over a hundred of them, and have been selling them at Yen 70 a piece. Rumour has it that the buyers include a peer in Tokyo.

Another burner at a different cemetery in the same district was found guilty of the same crime, but he died with an attack of congestion of the brain, evidently before he was able to try his own cure. The clientele of these ghoul practices, of course, of people who have wasted their substance on physicians but still believe their diseases would be curable if only they got the right medicine.

ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION.

OSAKA CHAMBER'S SCHEME.

The Osaka Chamber of Commerce, which has been of late conspicuous for its varied activity, has under consideration a scheme for establishing a foreign economic investigation department. The object is to investigate post bellum economic and industrial conditions in England, France, Germany and America. It is expected that it will come into existence in the course of this month. Smart and able men will be selected from the Kyoto Imperial University, the Osaka and the Kobe Higher Commercial Schools and will be dispatched to the countries above mentioned, to investigate and report.

JAPANESE ABROAD.

A GREAT INCREASE.

With the termination of the great war, the number of those who desire to go abroad has rapidly increased. According to an investigation of the Japanese Foreign Office, the number of Japanese abroad in 1919, in Manchuria and Kwangtung province, 130,000 in the United States, 110,000 in Hawaii, 50,000 in China (except Manchuria and Kwangtung), 31,000 in Brazil, and 310,000 in other countries, the total being 580,000. (The total of the figures given is 1,020,000, says the *Japan Chronicle*, but they are doubtless all inaccurate.) This is an increase of 90,000 as compared with the figures of 1918 and 220,000 compared with 1915.

PEKING NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, April 10th.

THE CONSORTIUM.

Undoubtedly the question of the moment is the Consortium, interest in which has been quickened by the arrival on Wednesday night of Mr. T. W. Lamont, representative of the American group of banks interested in the Consortium. Mr. Lamont left the United States particularly to discuss matters with the Japanese group, and his visit to China is only of secondary importance, but during his stay in Shanghai and the short time he has been in Peking he has made it clear that he is ready to listen to views of all sections and political creeds. Yesterday he was the guest of the Anglo-American Association at the monthly tiffin of the members, who were present in unusually large numbers, and in response to the speech of a Chinese guest, Mr. Tao, he made some interesting observations.

At the outset he expressed the opinion that the divergence in views regarding the aims of the Consortium was more a difference in terminology than a clashing of ideas. He affirmed that the Consortium did not propose to mix in Chinese politics. It had two great responsibilities to discharge, one towards China and the other towards its investors. If making sure that the money they advanced was being used in Chinese politics, then they would mix in Chinese politics. But they had no desire to interfere in Chinese politics. They must permit the Chinese to settle their own political problems. They had no desire to fasten on the Chinese people enterprises which they did not wish, and they would only undertake what the Chinese people wished. Their two principles were fair play to China and consideration for the welfare of China. In speaking of the welfare of China, he did not mean what a group of foreigners, however far sighted they might be, considered good for China but what the people of China in the last analysis decided was good for China. He also said that they would welcome the participation of Chinese capital.

In Chinese Government circles to-day the opinion was expressed that the visit of Mr. Lamont would be productive of results and that it justified hope that the Consortium would come to the assistance of this country and help in its much delayed development. Yesterday he had a very satisfactory interview with the Minister of Finance and on Monday he will have an audience of the President.

BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

Other observations made by Mr. Lamont at the Anglo-American tiffin are worth publicity. He expressed pleasure that the relations between the Americans and British were more cordial in China, and particularly in Peking, than they were elsewhere in other parts of the globe, and went on to show that it was fallacy to believe that the prosperity of one country meant the poverty of another. As a matter of fact, the prosperity of one nation benefited others and the greater number of nations that prospered the greater was the world's prosperity. As a case in point he mentioned that in Shanghai the advent of American banks and other American enterprises had not injured similar British interests. Both had benefited by the increased volume of business which had resulted. In paying a tribute to Britain's financial stability, he said that he was glad to see that Great Britain was coming back strong. He was glad to see that the pound sterling had reached the four dollar mark in American markets and declared that it would not be long before it returned to parity.

THE Y.M.C.A. CONVENTION.

The 25th. annual convention under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. held at Tientsin brought together over a thousand delegates from all parts of China. The proceedings were very stimulating, and the discussions proved of considerable value. Most of the delegates afterwards came to Peking where they spent three days in sight-seeing. On Wednesday afternoon they were received by the President who in a brief address commended the work of the Association.

THE "SILEZIA".

No further developments have taken place in the negotiations concerning the seizure at Trieste of the steamer *Silezia* which was adjudged by a Chinese court as a prize of war. The Chinese Minister at Rome is pressing the Italian Foreign Office for a settlement, but it is understood that the Italian authorities are anxious that the Chinese should not force matters as the Italian Government wishes to consider the susceptibilities of their new subjects in the recently redeemed Italy. This, however, is small comfort for China.

THE SOVIET NOTE.

Copies of the Soviet Note to China have been circulated to members of Parliament for their information, but the Note has not yet been submitted to either House. It was considered by the Cabinet on Tuesday and finally referred to the War Office. China will not officially reply to the Note, preferring to agree in concert with the Powers in dealing with Soviet Russia, but it is understood that unofficial conversations may be opened similar to those taking place at Copenhagen between representatives of the Allies and of the Soviet.

(Continued at foot of 2nd column.)

AMERICAN VISITOR VICTIMIZED.

PICK-POCKET AND ACCOMPLICES
IMPRISONED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese boy was charged with stealing a number of cheques, of the value of \$570, issued by the American Express Co., and belonging to Mr. Chas. H. Stillwell, an American visitor.

Of the cheques stolen, only three were recovered and these are valued at \$60. The facts of the incident were reported in the *Daily Press* yesterday.

Defendant told the Court that it was a case of mistaken identity. When he was seized, Mr. Stillwell promised him \$5 if he could recover the cheques. He, therefore, tried to make investigations.

Mr. Smith sentenced the boy to three weeks' hard labour and to receive twelve strokes of the birch.

Three Chinese youths were charged with receiving the three cheques, knowing the same to have been stolen.

First defendant denied knowledge and as there was no evidence against him he was discharged. The other two defendants accused each other.

Mr. Smith sentenced each youth to six weeks' hard labour.

INDIAN ON THE WAR-PATH.

CREATES DISTURBANCE AT
CENTRAL POLICE STATION.

An Indian, formerly a watchman, went to the Central Police Station on Monday and applied for a passport to a certain port, which it was not possible to grant. When he was refused he created a disturbance in the office of Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., and when taken to the station commenced to shout out that a constable had assaulted him severely. He was charged with disorderly conduct and put into a cell for the night. He, however, continued to cry out, saying that he was suffering from internal injuries. The Police sent him to the hospital, where the doctor, after examining him, certified him as being perfectly healthy.

He was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with disorderly conduct. He accused a constable of demanding a bribe of \$1 if he wished to obtain a passport. This was disproved by the Police and the man was fined \$2.

COMPANIES AND THE LAW.

WARNING TO SECRETARIES.

SHANGHAI GARAGE CO. FINED.

A case of importance to Chinese companies was heard at Shanghai last week in H.M. Police Court, before Mr. G. W. King, Police Magistrate, when the Shanghai Garage Co., Ltd., was summoned on the following information: "Information has this day been laid before this Court, by His Majesty's Crown Advocate that you have not complied with section 76 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 (As amended by section 8 of the Companies Amendment Ordinance 1913) from the 11th day of September, 1918, to the 28th day of January, 1920, and thereby have become liable to a fine not exceeding \$50 a day for 94 days, that is to say, a fine of \$4,700."

Mr. S. H. McKean appeared in support of the charge and Mr. Stratford Levinson for the Company.

Evidence was given by Mr. J. F. Brennan, the Deputy Registrar of Companies, that default had been made by the Company in filing the returns required since September 11th, 1918. The Company had, on January 28th, 1920, taken the initiative in putting themselves straight and as a result of the recent motion in the Supreme Court had now complied with all the requirements.

Addressing the Bench in mitigation Mr. Levinson pointed out that this company appeared to have been made the scapegoat in order to draw the attention of other companies to the requirements of the Order in Council. Their default was due to inadvertence and not to any male fide and in the circumstances an exemplary penalty ought not to be imposed.

The Magistrate, in a judgment in which he fully reviewed the law, said it was unfortunate for the company that they had been chosen as an example. It was the duty of companies to know the provisions of the Order in Council. He imposed a fine of \$100 and allowed costs to the prosecution.

THE INDUSTRIAL LOAN.

It is explained that the Industrial Loan of twenty million dollars for the purpose of developing native industry and commerce is really the undertaking planned in the fourth year of the Republic and delayed till the present.

SINO-BOLIVIAN TREATY.

Negotiated in Tokyo, the Bolivian and Chinese Ministers there the Sino-Bolivian treaty after having been approved by Parliament has now been ratified by the President and becomes effective. It is remarkable inasmuch as it is the first treaty with a foreign Power in which China does not concede the privilege of extra-territoriality, yet this important principle is not made clear in the document itself and had to be stated in the notes exchanged between the two countries.

HONGKONG AVIATION CLUB.
INAUGURAL MEETING HELD.

A meeting was held yesterday evening at the Chamber of Commerce Room, Chartered Bank Building, by those interested in the formation of an aviation club in Hongkong. The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak presided and was supported by the Committee of the Chamber, including Messrs. E. V. D. Parr, A. O. Lang, J. A. Plummer, C. H. P. Hay, G. M. Dodwell, and E. A. M. Williams (Secretary). The attendance was rather poor. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock was present.

The CHAIRMAN said that it would be in the recollection of all of them that on the occasion of the visit of the American Aerial Commission in February last, a meeting was held on February 3rd in the City Hall at which the following resolution was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:—"That an Aviation Club should be formed as soon as possible," and in consequence of which the present meeting had been called.

He was not prepared to say, nor was he qualified to do so, what probability there was in the near future of commercial flying becoming a paying proposition; nor whether the developments would come upon the lines of "Aircraft" or "Seaplanes," in these parts, which to the layman seemed more probable, but he did say that startling developments were so imminent that it behooved them to prepare for them by forming such a Club as that for which that meeting was called. One had already been so formed in Shanghai and he prophesied that it would not be long before they were linked all along the coast of China.

TANGENT COMMERCIAL POSSIBILITIES.

It was obvious, Mr. HOLYOAK said, that in any defence scheme of the future in connection with this Colony, aircraft must play no small part, and in addition to that there would be increasing commercial attempts to demonstrate in the near future the possibility of circulating the globe including Hongkong en route. One such attempt had already been organised by America, called the First Aerial Derby Round the World, which, he believed, included Hongkong as a port of call. Nor did it need any considerable stretch of imagination to realise the immense commercial possibilities of flying between here and Canton, and between here and Shanghai. The practical possibility of using aircraft for mail purposes and for the conveyance of fairly heavy material was amply demonstrated during the recent railway strike in England, and he himself had witnessed a great deal of what was done. That had brought it not only within the realm of practical politics but also of imminent realisation, and it seemed to him that it was quite within reasonable probability—granting that they were prepared to pay what extra cost might be demanded for the rapid conveyance of mails, between here and Shanghai particularly—to make the commercial proposition a paying one. The possibility of communication between here and Shanghai by passenger flight in twelve or fourteen hours made it also a question which was seriously engaging attention. Because of all this, it was desirable that there should be formed an Association or Club consisting of those in this Colony who were pilots, or flight commanders, and who had had practical experience of flying on the different fronts, and who were now stationed here or resident here, and who, by their association with a Club, would be known and would be able to assist the Government by giving practical advice on flying and who, by reason of the association, would also be able to organise such preparations as would be necessary from time to time in connection with flights round the world. For that reason the Chamber had called the meeting in the hope that some practical result might follow. It was perfectly evident to anyone who had followed the labours of the Chamber and the work done by it that it would be impossible for the Chamber to father this scheme. The Chamber was merely a practical means for bringing the men together with the idea of forming the Club, and if it could render practical assistance it would be glad to do so. He suggested, therefore, that those present should select a committee which would organise a Club as suggested, and from that proceed to practical results. He suggested that they name from amongst their number, or even from amongst those not present, but whom they knew of, a number of names to form the practical committee, and that committee should elect its own chairman and so proceed to the formation of the Club. The following names were then suggested and were approved: Capt. T. Arthur (Commander), Messrs. Lamplugh, Turner, G. K. Chatham, Farrell, A. A. Burnie, and R. M. Smith.

The CHAIRMAN next suggested that those mentioned be the Committee with power to add to their number as they found men who would be useful, and the Committee to elect its own Chairman and Secretary. He said that he had in his possession a copy of the rules of the New York Aero Club which he would be pleased to hand over for their assistance. The meeting then terminated.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. H. J. GOMPERTZ, ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.]

A PORTUGUESE BOY'S BRAVERY.

Three Chinese were indicted for assault with intent to rob, and, alternatively, with common assault. One of the prisoners was also indicted for unlawful possession of a revolver and four rounds of ammunition.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., Attorney-General, presided.

The following jury was empanelled: Messrs. E. Humphreys, J. C. Ferguson, J. Findley Miller, J. A. Gilroy, E. E. Ellis, D. C. Jorge, and F. M. O'Neil.

The Attorney-General said that the three prisoners were charged with assault with intent to rob, or, alternatively, with common assault. The case he would present to the Court was that the prisoners entered the house with the intent to rob, but they were surprised, and, when the alarm was given, they ran away. He would ask for a conviction on the first count, which, of course, was the more serious. The first prisoner was charged with the unlawful possession of a revolver and four rounds of ammunition. The evidence would show how this charge came to be laid against him. There were originally five Chinese charged with the assault, and two had been released. Against the third prisoner now in the dock, there was no actual evidence of physical assault. His (the Attorney-General's) suggestion was that there was common design—that all of them went to the house to rob and, although only two of them were guilty of the actual assault, the third was equally guilty because of the common design of all of them. The facts of the case were that, about 7 p.m. on March 23rd, someone knocked at the door of house No. 83, Haiphong Road, Kowloon. The amah called out "Who's there?" and one of the men outside called out "We want Ah Yek." They gained admittance to the house by saying that they had a letter to one of the women from her brother, a steward on the *Scudor*. The woman took the letter, and thought there was something suspicious, so she took it to her chamber to read. One of the men then squeezed her throat, while another closed her mouth with his hand. In spite of this, the woman managed to call out "Save life!", and the amah went downstairs and gave the alarm. The robbers then ran away. In the road one of the robbers was tackled by a Portuguese school-boy named Antonio Botelho. Seeing a Chinese running towards him, he pluckily attempted to arrest him. The Chinese pulled out a revolver, and fired at him, and the shot went into the ground at the Portuguese boy's feet. An Indian constable, threatening the Chinese with a revolver, arrested him.

Antonio Botelho said he lived in Granville Road, Kowloon. On March 23rd, he was walking near the Palace Hotel when he heard Police whistles. He saw a Chinese running towards him. The Chinese pointed at the opposite side of the road, and witness looked at the point to which the Chinese pointed. People called out to him to catch the Chinese, and he tried to do so. The Chinese twice made a motion of firing at him, and then fired at him with a revolver. The bullet did not strike him. He could not identify the man who fired at him.

Inspector Gordon said there was no doubt whatever as to the identification of the prisoners.

The first prisoner said that it was a false charge against him. That night he stayed at home, in Shanghai Street, till about 8 p.m. when he went out "to drink some tea." When he returned, after the Police came to his house and arrested him. The revolver was not his; he did not know what it was.

The second prisoner said he was arrested and assaulted into making a confession. He was then beaten and made to go to the house in Shanghai Street where the others were arrested.

The third prisoner said he arrived from Taipei only on the day of the robbery. He went to look for a friend in Shanghai Street and found his friend was dead. He was making further enquiries when the Police arrived, and he was arrested.

A POISONING CASE.

A decrepit old Chinese was indicted for attempted poisoning.

The facts were that he was on bad terms with his daughter-in-law, and, on March 21st, it was alleged, he put some ore of arsenic into a bowl of water in her house, in the hope that she would drink it.

The prisoner strongly denied the charge. He said the case was trumped up, and his daughter-in-law had said she had seen him put the ore of arsenic into the water because she was angry with him.

His Lordship, summing up, said the jury had to believe either the woman or the prisoner. One of the other was speaking the truth, and the other was lying. The jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged.

WOMEN IN HONGKONG.

April 15th.

Now we really know what it is to live on a mountain top and depend on coolies to carry us up or down, or walk. There has been an element of humour in the situation for such women as were content to sit up aloft and forego engagement to play golf and go shopping, though it was a liberal education to hear the tragic note in the voices of those who minded and showed how largely these events loomed in the lazily luxurious life of the female in the East. The first intimation most of the women had of the upheaval in their daily existence, caused by the strike, came upon their arrival at the upper tram station, where they were confronted by a crowd of their pet enemies and dearest friends, gazing at each other in blank consternation, at the thought of a wasted morning, and one woman, who suggested that if, as was promised, the trams started running again shortly, it would be more considerate for women to leave the service at the disposal of the stranded business men, was regarded as a mild lunatic. The funniest situations arose: one woman exclaimed loudly that such a state of affairs was disgraceful and that steps should be taken to bring it to the notice of the House of Commons.

Can't you see Lady Astor asking questions about the running of the Peak Tramway: a champion of distressed feminine exiles in the East. One can imagine the face of the Speaker. One can see the Golden Rod turning into a magic wand and going for a joy-ride to Hongkong, when strikes would vanish and we, out here, should be able to get through this folly of world without any of the birth-throes of the new civilization, which is manifesting itself in labour agitation and discontent and interference with the easy round of the leisured classes.

After a few silent hours, when the engines of the Peak Tram enjoyed a peaceful slumber and the smoke stack ceased its horrid rain of soot, the blue-jackets conquered the somnolent machine and at about three on the first day the trams started running again. I am told that one irritated woman was declaiming violently against the delay of the train, scheduled to leave at 3 p.m. How was she to keep her appointment at 3.10 p.m. if the tram would not start; who was responsible for the mismanagement and so on! While she talked, other people got into the tram and waited, and her sad story was cut short by the car quietly sliding away without a word of warning. The car reached the lower station in time for the appointment, but the lady did not. Socially, the tram-strike was rather beneficial on the whole, for, for a brief hour or so, it removed artificial barriers and did away with the carefully built up formality of life as we live it in the best circles.

Women phoned to each other and arranged impromptu luncheons to help each other eat up each other's husband's meals, or they got up bridge fours at an hour's notice, instead of the usual three weeks, and altogether a common sorrow drew them together in a realization that there are times when it pays to be friendly and informal. Personally I have had an exciting time, as my Boy should certainly have been a publicist and not a mere servant. The latest editions of strike news as supplied by him were more thrilling than accurate. One, one occasion he announced, "No more newspaper to-morrow, all man on strike, and little time to-day, no more telephone." The last item of news handed on ad lib, to my friends, caused a wild rush on the telephone exchange. Chemists, drapers and provisions stores were worked over time taking in orders for a week's supply.

I am told that women are exercising a laudable self-restraint now that the tram hours are curtailed, and every one is doing her best to leave the trams at the service of the men, to, as great an extent as possible. Since writing the above, the strike has been settled and soon everything will be in the old working order.

There was quite a large gathering at the Gymkhana on Saturday. An added interest was given by the first appearance in public in Hongkong of Lady Stubbs.

On Friday night the residents of the Helena May Institute entertained their friends at a dance, which was on all sides voted most cheery and successful. A number of Peak residents were prevented from attending by the tram strike, for one has to be pretty energetic to take a long chair-ride up a mountain path at midnight. Also, there was the fear that chairwomen might also strike or demand exorbitant fares and one might have to walk.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FASCINATED BY DOLLS.

THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF THREE WOMEN.

DRUGGED CAKES AND TEA.

How three Chinese women from the country, who went to worship at their ancestors' tomb during the Ching Ming festival, were lured away by the smooth talk of a procurer was disclosed at the Magistracy, yesterday, when the man was charged with harbouring them without the consent of their husbands.

The three women had been betrothed to their present husbands when they were infants. When they came of age they were married and settled down to the drab, dull existence of village life, without excitement and devoid of pleasure. When the annual Ching Ming festival came round the three women went, with others, to worship at their ancestors' tombs. On the way they met defendant who was a travelling showman. The man carried a Punch and Judy outfit and entering into conversation with the women ascertained where they were going to. He told them he was proceeding in the same direction and would accompany them. The women were glad of company as they were travelling alone, and agreed to go with him. On the way the man gave each of the women a doll to carry, and this is said to have had a peculiar fascination on the women leading, ultimately to their undoing. He further offered them cakes and tea, which were drugged. The women were so affected by the drug that they followed him about meekly. He brought them to Yauwatt, where he appropriated the youngest woman for himself, sold another woman to a fisherman and left the third with a woman whom he called his aunt. This woman managed to get away and met a relative to whom she told what had happened. As a result the Police traced the man and the women were claimed by their respective husbands.

Mr. Smith remarked that defendant was evidently a procurer. He fined him \$200, with the alternative of six months' hard labour.

TRADE MARKS CASE.

ACTION AGAINST CHINESE FIRM WITHDRAWN.

The case against the Wah Loong firm for using a trade mark belonging to Messrs. Loxley & Co., in connection with certain cotton goods, has been withdrawn, the firm giving an undertaking to make a suitable apology in the Chinese newspapers, to destroy all the labels in their possession and not to use them in the future. The firm has also paid the costs of the action.

Numbers of women have expressed their satisfaction in Dr. Aubrey's action in taking up the question of cruelty to children by using them as poor little beasts of burden. Of course, one comes up against the old cry of interfering with the means of subsistence of a family and with the customs of the race. Every reform, every new invention for labour saving has had to face the same argument. Railways were invented to take the bread out of the mouths of the old post carriers; machinery took bread out of the mouth of someone else and so on. The working classes who were eventually to be saved and helped by the application of science were often the greatest opposers of the schemes for their assistance. But that did not keep back the tide of progress. While the white man continues to be the pioneer of science and civilization, he dare not, if he is straight and true, batten on the cheap labour of a country and sit down content to see cruelty and hardship endured by little children. He may not succeed at once in his efforts, he may be accused of stirring up troubled waters, and letting forth fresh powers to turn against his race; but he must just carry on and do his best to cope with each glaring wrong as it comes to his notice. We have many terrible conditions existing in our midst and under our British rule, most people are content to follow the line of least resistance and worship expediency. It is only a reformer here, and there who keeps the sense of progress and justice alive and usually he is held up to public ridicule.

Of course in a country where one lives side by side with an ancient and time-worn civilization one has to make haste slowly and we all appreciate the difficulties of the authorities. At the same time, the world would be a sorry place if it were not for those people who have sufficient imagination to realize the hardships that are being endured by their fellow-creatures and sufficient pluck to take up a cudgel here and there. Every well-to-do and comfortable person ought to pray to God, nightly to save him or her from smug contentment and the belief that, as long as they personally suffer no inconvenience, the world is a good enough place to go on with.

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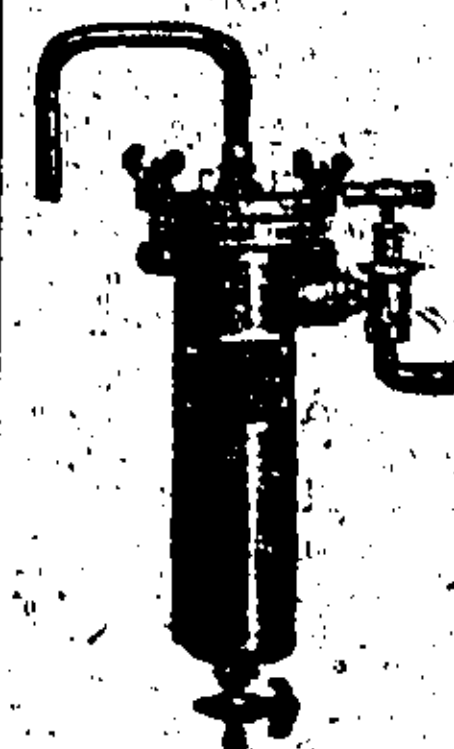
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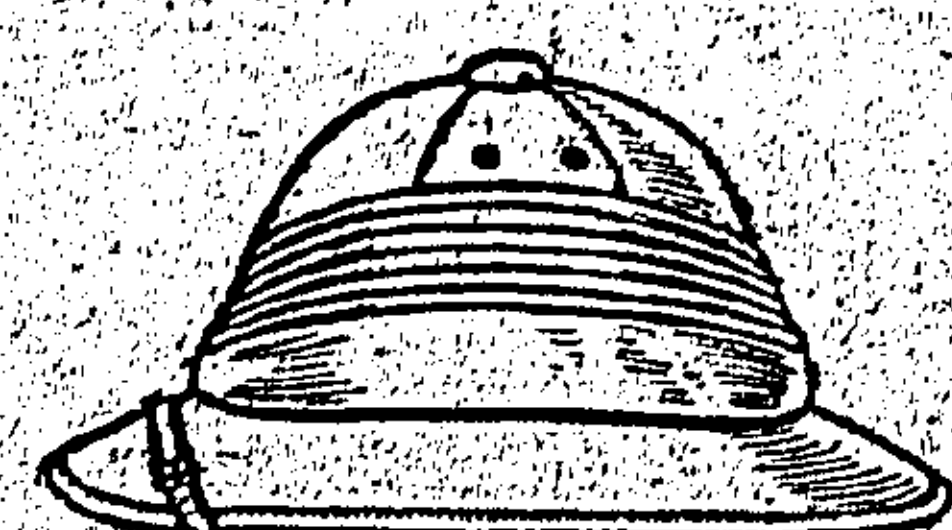
ANDERSON'S

Powell Ltd. TELEPHONE 346

SPECIALISTS IN GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS

SUN HELMETS.

CORK.



FELT.

SMART AND USEFUL SHAPES, STOCKED ONLY

IN SUPERIOR QUALITIES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST, thoroughly competent. Apply Accountant's Office—**SHAW, TOMES & CO.** 784

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE, Six Rooms and Tennis Court, on May Road, for Six months from 1st June. Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.** 785

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

By virtue of Russian National Laws promulgated by the former Imperial Government and not abrogated by any of the successive Russian Provisional Governments, every Russian enterprise or company is bound to have its Head Office or Board of Directors within the boundaries of the State. On the ground of these Laws and in conformity with the constitution of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, the Provisional Government—**PRIMORSKAYA ZEMSKAYA UPRAVA**—(The Zemstvo of the Primorsky Provinces) on the 25th day of March 1920, established the Board of Directors of the Russian Volunteer Fleet with a temporary seat in Vladivostok (Decree No. 167).

Mr. A. V. PRIGAREN, the known Promoter of the **ALL-RUSSIAN ZEMSTVO CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS**, has been appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Russian Volunteer Fleet and Captain D. A. Lukhmanoff, Russian Volunteer Fleet Agent at Nagasaki, has been appointed General Manager of the Russian Volunteer Fleet for the Far East and Executive Director of the above-mentioned Board. (Ordinance of the Provisional Government No. 167 and 71 dated March 25th, 1920.)

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

MR. N. D. FEDOROFF, Russian Volunteer Fleet Agent at Nagasaki, being Agent for Central Japan, by virtue of Art. 54 of the Constitution of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, is discharged from his Office by the Board of Directors of the Russian Volunteer Fleet.

The dismissal of Mr. N. D. FEDOROFF has been legalized by the Minister of Trade and Industry of the Provisional Government (The Zemstvo of the Primorsky Provinces).

In consequence of this the Russian Volunteer Fleet warns all banks, concerns and individuals against Mr. N. D. FEDOROFF's acts on behalf of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, for which acts the Russian Volunteer Fleet would not bear any responsibility after this announcement.

All questions arising from the contracts, agreements, obligations, etc., already signed by Mr. N. D. FEDOROFF, as the Representative of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, the parties interested are invited to apply at once to the duly authorized Executive Director of the Board of Directors of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF, care of Nagasaki Agency of the Russian Volunteer Fleet (Address: Ours Band No. 4, Nagasaki).

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION

AMERICAN CABARET DANCERS
WILL APPEAR

ON

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21st, 1920,

AND

SATURDAY, APRIL 24th, 1920,

DURING

TEA DANCING AND DINNER DANCE.

The following Dances will be presented:

1. "A PRETTY GIRL IS LIKE A MELODY"

2. "COCAINE" TO A "ROSE ROOM"

3. "BALL ROOM FOX TROT"

4. "TAXI" WILL BE PLAYED BY A JAZZ TRAP DRUMMER

NOTE—Owing to limited accommodation, table bookings should be made early either at the **HONGKONG HOTEL** Office (Telephone No. 24) or direct at **Repulse Bay Hotel** (Telephone No. 81).

NOTICES

NOTICE

ON and after the 22nd day of April, 1920, all receipts for money received on account of the **KING EDWARD HOTEL**, shall bear the imprints of the Hotel Chop, which is circular in design bearing the words, **KING EDWARD HOTEL**, both in English and Chinese. Receipts without this stamp chop, will not be recognised by the Hotel Authorities.

J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

Hongkong, April 19th, 1920. 781

KOWLOON-BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Club House on **FRIDAY, APRIL 23rd**, at 5.45 P.M.

BUSINESS:

1. To receive Committee's Report and Statement of Accounts for year ended 31st December, 1919.
2. To Elect Office Bearers for ensuing year.
3. To Discuss Club business generally.

D. GOW,
Acting Hon. Secretary.

780

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE

BATHING SEASON.

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE has decided to again throw the Club House open from May 1st, to certain approved persons who are not Members of the Club. Applications for Bathing Membership should be sent to either of the undersigned.

By Order,
E. W. CARPENTER.

D. K. BLAIR, F.W.D.

Low, Bingham & Matthews.

781

HONGKONG DOG AND POULTRY SHOW.

1920.

THE FIFTH SHOW will be held (by kind permission of the Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club) within the enclosure at the Happy Valley on **SATURDAY, MAY 1st, 1920.**

Judging commences at 3 P.M. Lady Stewards have kindly consented to distribute the prizes at 4.30 P.M.

Entries close 24th April, at 7 P.M. Entry forms for Dogs, Cats, Poultry and Pigeons may be had from the undersigned. Entrance fee for Dogs, \$1.00; Cats, \$1.00; Poultry, 30 cents each bird; Pigeons 80 cents per pen.

Entrance fee should accompany form when sent in.

First and second prizes will be given in all classes, and third prizes where there are sufficient entries, in place of certificates as in former years.

B. L. FROST,
Hon. Secretary,
c/o E. E. THURGOOD CO.,
Connaught Road Central.

778

WANTED.

YOUNG ENGLISHWOMAN, both teaching and secretarial experience, wants position in mountain or seaside resort in China or Japan for the summer.

Box 778,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

779

WANTED.

FIRST-CLASS European **STENOGRAPHER** and **TYPIST**. Knowledge of insurance work an advantage. State salary required.

Apply to—
Box 780,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

780

WANTED TO RENT.

SMALL GODOWN on or near Water-front. Immediate possession.

Apply—
Box 784,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

784

TO LET.

FURNISHED FLAT in Central locality for Summer months or longer.

Apply to—
X.Y.Z.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

770

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

69

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.

OUTLINE SPECIFICATION.

Length over all ... 55 feet
Breadth extreme ... 11' 4 inch
Depth of Hold ... 8' 6"
Gross Tonnage ... 23.01
Net Tonnage ... 10.97
Cylinders ... 8" & 12"
Stroke ... 9"
Boiler of Steel Round Horizontal
Multitubular
Diameter of Boiler ... 4' 6"
Length of Boiler ... 12' 6"
Working Pressure ... 120 lbs.
For further Particulars,
Apply—
GORDON & COY.,
St. George's Buildings.

780

INTIMATIONS

LOST.

LOST, stolen or gone astray in Kowloon one **BULL BULL**, lemon and white. Answers to the name of Beauty. Finder please return to—
J. M. A. REMEDIOS,
Old Supreme Court Building,
or No. 3, Ormsby Villas, Kowloon.

744

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

(BRITISH SECTION).

THE Public is hereby notified that on and from **TUESDAY, APRIL 20th** the following **TRAINS** are cancelled until further notice:—

Up Trains from Kowloon:
10.33 a.m., 1.18 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 6.25 p.m.
Down Trains from SHUM CHUN:
7.17 a.m., 8.00 p.m., 9.04 p.m., 9.04 p.m.

By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.

Kowloon, April 19th, 1920. 785

A. G. DA ROCHA.

IS THE AUCTIONEER

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON

Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Roads
Tel. K. 2.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished in now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS,
TERMS MODERATE

Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—

J. H. OXBERRY,
Proprietor.

77

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" VOY 14-OUT.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees are hereby notified that General Average has been declared, and before delivery of Cargo can be given they must sign General Average Bond, furnish completed valuation statements and pay a General Average contribution of 14 per cent of the invoice value of the Goods.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Import and Export, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be counter-signed.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on April 19th, at 11 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after April 21st, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be affected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
Hotel Massena.

Hongkong, April 18th, 1920. 765

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST NIGER" VOY 1-OUT

FROM SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees are hereby notified that General Average has been declared and before delivery of Cargo can be given they must sign General Average Bond, furnish completed valuation statements and pay a General Average contribution of 14 per cent of the invoice value of the Goods.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Import and Export, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be counter-signed.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on April 21st, at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a week of the Steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after April 21st, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be affected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Hotel Massena.

Hongkong, April 17th, 1920. 773

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

effervescing

LIVER SALTS

taken in the morning will quickly relieve that slight derangement and impart a feeling of health, vigour and exhilaration.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 124, DES VOGES ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 111, FINE STREET, E.C.3.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 21st, 1920.

THE CALL TO WORK.

Now that the strike is settled, it is the duty of all to do their utmost to make up for all the time, and possibly temper also, lost in connection with it. Nobody, not even the disputants, will gain anything by going over in detail all that is past. The great thing that has happened is that the men and the employers were satisfied to-day. The grievances under which the men laboured are ended. Only one word of caution is needed: It is this: Let every effort be made to avoid any attempt at victimisation. Of course, we do not suspect that the leading employers of this Colony would attempt anything so foolish, and so unparliamentary, for the British tradition is that, if your enemy fights fair, you hold out your hand at the end of the contest and shake his, to show that you bear no malice. That is the attitude that we believe every striker will adopt. So far as we can ascertain they have "played the game" in this struggle. They might have been ill-advised enough to attempt to cause great damage to property, or to misbehave themselves in other ways. So far as the records of the Police Court show, their conduct has been admirable. If there have been isolated cases of misbehaviour they have been comparatively unimportant. We are therefore sanguine that the amicable relations now re-established will be maintained. Let us make no mistake about the Cantonese temperament. It responds to fair treatment and, indeed, experience shows that it responds generously. The wealthy Chinese in the Straits Settlements and in this Colony, especially those who are British citizens, have shown, by many benefactions, their appreciation of the security offered to them by law and order in those places. On the other hand, the Cantonese and the Irish have this much in common: They nurse real or supposed wrongs. The famous Irish Society was the real

cause of the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty. Canton is, perhaps, still an enigma, but it is worth remembering that it was never quieter than during the short time that the British took a part in its administration. Then it was free of injustice and oppression. The Manchu policy was one of terrorism and it finally failed. It is better to have safety valves, even if there is, at intervals, a noise of the escaping steam, than to have a great explosion. Particularly it is unwise to refuse to consider grievances. It is, often, equally unwise to accede to demands in order to secure peace at any price. In any other labour difficulty of the future, and we hope that it will be a very long time before there is further trouble—it would be good policy for both sides to at once state their views clearly, so as to avoid any misunderstanding.

The octopus of high prices is gradually getting its tentacles around every commodity that the world produces. These strikes, whether in Europe, America or Hongkong, all mean waste. Time is money, and time lost is money lost. Somebody has to pay for it, and apparently it is, with distressing regularity, the consumer who is called upon to foot the bill. It does not need a close study of the Press of Britain and the United States to see that this increase of prices is causing grave anxiety to the most thoughtful people. The average individual has not yet quite made up his mind as to action; like a drowning man he clutches at every straw and every hope of salvation that the human mind has invented, or the human body senses. But the flood does not diminish in volume; rather does it increase, and it is sweeping all round the world. The rising prices appear to the poor, and needy like the crest of an overwhelming flood. The great dams which were built up so laboriously during the war, and which only served to keep back the flood, have apparently given way. The economic forces were too strong or the dams were not sufficiently strong. And now we all find ourselves in the new world, in which we have to struggle not less hard, but harder, than was the case before the war. It was the duty of Sir Auckland Geddes to explain high prices and their remedies to the British public, as he was the head of the Government Department which dealt with such problems. Out of his many speeches, we select one sentence which, to use a homely proverb, "puts the nail on the head." It is this: "Finally, let us realise that it is useless to talk about prices and bemoan the high cost of living unless we are prepared to act, for to get prices down means hard work for everyone. In Europe there are actually thousands of people starving. Austria is in a terrible state. In this part of the world we are familiar with the terrible results of famine and of flood. There is only one thing for all to do—work as hard as we can. That does not mean that we must neglect recreation for, in this climate especially, the mind must have relaxation to recreate ideas. In these days the recreation is more healthy than in years gone by. Sensible people face facts, however unpleasant. The most obvious fact before us to-day is that we must all put our shoulders to the wheel in order to help the coach out of the rut. In short, we must respond, without wasting time and energy on complaints, to the call to work."

Ten deaths from influenza occurred in the Colony during last week. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., is leaving the Colony on May 6th on a holiday. Mr. W. E. Roberts, Secretary and General Manager of the Hongkong Tramway Co., leaves by the *Colombia* to-day for England, via America, on leave. A Chinese woman, residing in Pottinger Street, has been arrested by the Police on a charge of being in unlawful possession of a revolver and forty-nine rounds of ammunition. She was let out on a bail of \$300.

Mr. B. C. Haile, who was formerly agent of the Pacific Mail Company at Shanghai, has been appointed to be the Company's general agent for the Far East. He will arrive at Shanghai from San Francisco on the steamer *Venezuela* May 1st. Among the passengers leaving here by the *Colombia* to-day is Mr. J. Vincent Bragg, who is making a tour through North China, Korea, etc., prior to returning to his old position in the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha, San Francisco.

Posthumous honours have been conferred on Mr. Chun Koo-liang, the late proprietor of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, at Shanghai, by President Hsu Shih-chang, in recognition of his being "a public benefactor." Mr. Chun Koo-liang died last year at the ripe age of 89, at his residence No. 113, Chappo Road. The deceased was for over 50 years the chairman of the Cantonese Guild, and a promoter of many public institutions, being the originator of the Cantonese Cemetery, the founder of the Cantonese School, the Canton Hospital, etc. Twice were honours conferred on him by the Emperor of the Late Dynasty for his useful works in times of flood, drought and famine, and an honorary citizenship was awarded him. President Hsu has now presented his family with a Memorial Tablet on which were written by the President himself the words: "A benefactor of his fellow countrymen." The deceased was over 40 years commander of Takoo, and on his death, flags at half-mast were flown on all the firm's buildings in his honour.

The commercial business of Tata Sons & Co., of Bombay, has been converted into a Private Limited Company under the style of R. D. Tata & Co., Ltd., with a Capital of Rs. 15,000,000, with Mr. R. D. Tata as Chairman of the Board of Directors.

The lower level trams resumed running yesterday morning after an interruption of ten days due to the strike, and as the great majority of the men were expected back from Canton and elsewhere last night, a full service will no doubt be re-established to-day or to-morrow.

An epidemic of measles broke out on the British cruiser *Hawkins* at Yokohama. Three men, including a chief stoker and two seamen, were taken to the United States Naval Hospital. The outbreak was not considered serious and will probably not interfere with the movements of the ship.

Eight cases (four deaths) of cerebro-spinal fever, three cases (three deaths) of small-pox and one case of diphtheria were reported in the Colony during last week. One case (one death) of small-pox and one case (one death) of cerebro-spinal fever were reported on Sunday and Monday.

In connection with the request of the Chinese Government for the closing up of the wireless stations controlled by foreigners in China it is stated in diplomatic circles that the Government is prepared to permit the sending and receiving of messages for the foreign government through Chinese wireless stations, free of charge, in case of necessity.

Mr. James Sinclair Hay, of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. and an active member of the Artillery Section of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, as well as holding the rank of Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery, and Miss Maude Pauline Richardson of Kobe, and Victoria, B.C., were united in marriage at the Holy Trinity Cathedral Shanghai last week.

Mr. R. L. A. Harris, son of Mr. A. H. Harris, Commissioner of the City of Amoy, was the spokesman introducing each act of "The Dynasts" when it was staged by the Oxford University Dramatic Society recently on the occasion of the conferring of an honorary degree on Thomas Hardy, the well-known novelist. Mr. Harris, jun., was Pitt Orator while at Sherborne.

A spectacular and disastrous fire which occurred at Pootung, Shanghai, last week is said to have had its origin in the celebrations incidental to a Chinese wedding, the specific cause being one of the firecrackers used in celebrating the nuptials. The fire involved four godowns near the Lai Nee Doo wharf, in which large quantities of sugar, pepper and general cargo was stored, all of which are either in ashes or so badly damaged as to be practically valueless. The loss is estimated at \$300,000.

The weather yesterday afternoon did not spoil the Jubilee Sale which was held at the Union Church Hall in aid of the National Orphan Home of Scotland. Mrs. Macdonachie, Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Bernard Brown, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Dorey, Miss Stevens and Mrs. Hickling (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer) had a busy time during the half an hour sale lasted, for the articles, donated by ladies interested in the Church, were cheaply priced. A little over \$100 was collected by the sale.

The progressive spirit in modern British business methods was well exemplified at Shanghai last week when a dinner, given on the invitation of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., was attended by more than two hundred foreign and Chinese guests, in order that they might meet two prominent British manufacturers at present in Shanghai, Mr. Donald Berth (Director of Messrs. Berth, Stevenson & Co., Ltd., of Manchester) and Mr. John Cecil Ward (Director of Messrs. Edgar Allen & Co., Ltd., Sheffield). Mr. A. Brooks-Smith acted as host of the evening.

Eight Wor. Bro. John R. Hykes of Shanghai was last week installed as Right Worshipful District Grand Master, Massachusetts Constitution, China Masonic District, by the retiring District Grand Master, R. W. Bro. S. A. Ransom, assisted by the officers of the District Grand Lodge, the ceremony being most impressively performed. R. W. Bro. Ransom afterwards paid an eloquent tribute to the new D.G.M., briefly detailing his distinguished Masonic record. R. W. Bro. Hykes, D.G.M. of the District Grand Lodge of Northern China, offered congratulations on behalf of English Freemasons, and also referred to R. W. Bro. Hykes' services to Freemasonry.

Posthumous honours have been conferred on Mr. Chun Koo-liang, the late proprietor of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, at Shanghai, by President Hsu Shih-chang, in recognition of his being "a public benefactor." Mr. Chun Koo-liang died last year at the ripe age of 89, at his residence No. 113, Chappo Road. The deceased was for over 50 years the chairman of the Cantonese Guild, and a promoter of many public institutions, being the originator of the Cantonese Cemetery, the founder of the Cantonese School, the Canton Hospital, etc. Twice were honours conferred on him by the Emperor of the Late Dynasty for his useful works in times of flood, drought and famine, and an honorary citizenship was awarded him. President Hsu has now presented his family with a Memorial Tablet on which were written by the President himself the words: "A benefactor of his fellow countrymen." The deceased was over 40 years commander of Takoo, and on his death, flags at half-mast were flown on all the firm's buildings in his honour.

BRITISH BUDGET: INCREASE IN POSTAL RATES: NEW DUTIES ON WINES, SPIRITS AND CIGARS.

EFFORT TO REDUCE DEBT.

AIR MINISTRY ORGANISING COMPETITION: FOR TESTING POWERS OF MACHINES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH RUTHER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH BUDGET. TANGIBLE REDUCTION IN NATIONAL DEBT.

LONDON, April 19th.

The Budget for 1920-21 contains the following striking features:—

(a) The rate of postage for letters, 3 ounces in weight, has been fixed at 2d. with 1d. for each additional ounce;

(b) The minimum rate for telegrams (12 words or less) is 1s.;

(c) The rate of postage for newspapers, 6 ounces in weight, is 1d.

It is estimated that these changes in the rates of postage and telegrams will increase by £6,500,000 the revenue from the Post Office.

(d) The duty on spirits has been raised to 12s. 6d. per bottle, and on retail beer by 1d. a pint;

(e) The duty on wine has been doubled, and the duty on sparkling wines will be 50 per cent. *ad valorem*. There will be a preferential rebate of one-third of the duty on sparkling wines produced within the Empire.

(f) There is an additional *ad valorem* duty of 50 per cent. on imported cigars—with a preferential rebate of one-third of the duty on cigars imported from the Dominions and from India.

(g) The standard rate of income-tax (as in 1919) is unchanged, but a Bill will be introduced carrying out the recommendations of the Income Tax Commission.

The exemption limit for married men will be an income of £250 per annum, and for those unmarried an income of £150 per annum.

The Excess Profits Duty has been increased to 60 per cent.

Mr. Chamberlain proposed to adopt the recommendations of the Royal Commission as regards the double income-tax and confidently hoped that the Dominions would adopt the proposals and make the relief complete by similar action on their part. But any hope he proposed to put into operation, immediately and unconditionally, the United Kingdom's share in the arrangement.

Where the Dominion rate of tax did not exceed one-half of the United Kingdom rate, the relief would be complete. This would cost the Exchequer £25,000,000 yearly.

It was proposed to introduce a new tax which might in future substitute the Excess Profits Tax, namely, the Corporation Tax of 1s. in £1 on the profits of limited liability companies.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, April 19th. In the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in the course of his speech on the Budget proposals, said that the realisations on the Votes of Credit increased by £51,300,000, mainly owing to unexpectedly large receipts from the Ministries of Shipping and of Munitions.

The Floating Debt on March 31st was £1,312,000,000—a decrease of £700,000,000 as compared with last year. The worst feature of the Floating Debt was the borrowing on Ways and Means. This was the immediate cause of the inflation of credit and prices.

Although the revenue exceeded the expenditure, he was forced, in the first ten days of April, to borrow £25,000,000 from the Bank of England on the Ways and Means account. Owing to the non-renewal of the maturing Treasury Bills to the extent of £24,000,000, he was compelled to raise the Treasury Bill rate, and the Bank rate, was simultaneously raised. This showed the difficulty of having an enormous floating debt. An urgent need was an effective remedy.

The External Debt was £1,278,000,000, showing a reduction of £28,000,000 in the course of the year. This would be further reduced by the repayment of the Anglo-French Loan of £500,000,000. It had been decided to repay the whole loan next Autumn, without further borrowing from the United States. The effect already produced on our credit justified any sacrifice.

Mr. Chamberlain paid a tribute to the work of the National Savings Committee which was a form of borrowing to which he was most ready to have recourse. The sale of the War Savings Certificates last year brought in £48,000,000, accounting for nearly half of the net reduction in the National Debt.

It was estimated that the revenue on the existing basis of taxation would be £1,341,500,000 and the expenditure £1,177,500,000, leaving £164,000,000 for the reduction of the Debt. This was insufficient. He would call on the country for generous efforts to improve the credit and lighten the future burden.

Mr. Chamberlain admitted that the expenditure on Supply Services was formidable, but the Supply Expenditure for 1919-20 represented a reduction of nearly 60 per cent. as compared with the previous year, and the Supply Services expenditure for the current year shows a further reduction of 35 per cent. on last year. The Supply Services amounted to £788,000,000, to which must be added £200,000,000, partly to cover the extra cost of unemployment and of an agreement with Australia and New Zealand as regards the island Norden, but mainly to provide further war bonuses in the public services. He must allow for applying £100,000,000 of the surplus of £184,000,000, to the reduction of debt in other forms before they could attack the Floating Debt.

It was estimated that the loss on the Post Office would be £11,000,000. In addition to the increase previously cabled, Mr. Chamberlain said that proposals in respect of telephone charges will be submitted to a Select Committee.

The rates on postcards and printed papers would be raised after the International Congress had fixed the foreign rate, but it is likely that postcards' rate will be 1d. and the rate for printed papers in proportion.

The Petrol tax will be superseded by a license duty on motor vehicles, but this will not be enforceable till January. Therefore, the existing motor-car taxes and the motor spirit duty will be continued till December 31st.

The Land Value Duties will be repealed as unworkable and, practically, without any revenue.

Referring to Labourite interruptions, Mr. Chamberlain said that Mr. Lloyd George fully concurred with the suggestions and added that the Mineral Duty will be maintained.

The Government, however, attached great importance to the State valuation of all land and buildings. As regards spirits the profits in the trade were still unreasonably high. Therefore, the duty was increased to 12s. 6d. proof gallon, and was estimated to increase the yield to £24,500,000 yearly. The beer duty was raised by 11 1/2d. a barrel, producing £30,000,000 yearly. Both increases would operate to-morrow.

Referring to the wine duties, Mr. Chamberlain said that only consideration for the Allies, specially France and Portugal, prevented a previous increase but it was impossible further to increase the duties on spirits and beer and leave wine untouched. It was estimated that the wine duties would produce £4,100,000 yearly. It was estimated that the increased cigarette duties would produce £600,000 in the current year.

BRITISH AIRCRAFT COMPETITION. £24,000 CASH PRIZES.

LONDON, April 19th. The Air Ministry announce the inauguration of the Ministry Aircraft Competitions in 1920, the objects being to ascertain the best types of aircraft which are safe, comfortable and economical and for travel regulations to be framed with a view to ensuring all-round excellence.

The winning machines while preventing the success of machines excelling in one quality only, such as speed, will also be ensuring reliability and economy in flight.

The competitions will commence on August 3rd.

The aeroplane class is divided into two sections; firstly, for a small type, seating six, and, secondly, a large type, seating not less than seven—both excluding the crew.

The machines and engines must be constructed within the Empire, excepting secondary equipment the use of which will be penalised by deducting marks.

The seaplane class must accommodate a minimum of two, exclusive of the crew. The cash prizes amount to £24,000 and are open to British subjects.

S.O.S.

"HOTHAM-NEWTON'S" CALL.

LONDON, April 17th. The steamer *Hotham Newton* from London sent out an S.O.S. signal saying that she was sinking in Longitude 54 degrees 30' North and Latitude 13 degrees 45' West. A fast British destroyer has been sent out.

PROBLEM OF WORLD'S CREDIT.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS' FIRST CALL.

LONDON, April 19th.

The International Financial Conference will be held in Brussels at the end of May. The Council of the League of Nations has invited twenty-five countries, including Australia, Canada, India, Japan, New Zealand and South Africa, to participate in the conference which is the result of the representations of the lending Bankers last January to their respective Governments requesting that a meeting be convened to examine the serious world situation.

Two official replies were made to them. One by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who expressed the willingness of the British Government to attend the conference on condition that it was understood that the Treasury would not participate in any scheme involving further large Government loans, and the second by the American Secretary of Finance, who pointed out that the American Government was opposed to further Government assistance and was unable to participate in the conference, but was willing that the Chamber of Commerce designate representatives to attend unofficially.

The Council is emphasising that this is the first occasion that so many members of the League have been convened, hence the conference, while unofficial, will be largely in the character of an assembly of the League itself. It is pointed out that the above-mentioned communications from the British and American Treasuries indicate that direct Government loans will play the most subordinate part in the financial reconstruction of Europe, and the conference will mainly consider the means required to enable credit again to flow in the ordinary channels.

UNREST IN IRELAND. MOUNTJOY PRISONERS' PAROLE.

LONDON, April 19th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Bonar Law stated that before prisoners were released from Mountjoy prison, the following statement was read to each of them and it was not objected to:—"You are being released on parole to return to this prison, and we trust to your honour to do so. The majority of the prisoners went to hospital, and a few in their own homes. The police knew the whereabouts of each prisoner. The Irish Executive did not think that the prisoners' parole will be broken, and past experience justified the belief."

EARLIER CABLES. FIGHTING IN LONDON STREETS.

LONDON, April 19th.

Mobs yesterday attacked the Soldiers' Club and Police Barracks at Londonerry, and stoned and fired on the Police who came to the rescue. Two hundred troops reinforced the Police. These also were fired on.

The rioting lasted for four hours. One soldier, one police-man and nine civilians are in hospital.

AN IRISH VERDICT.

The jury in the inquest on the tragic death of the Lord Mayor of Cork found that the Royal Irish Constabulary had planned the murder with the connivance of the British Government, and brought in a verdict of wilful murder against Mr. Lloyd George, Lord French, Mr. Ian Macpherson and others.

THE FATE OF HOME RULE.

The *Sunday Times*, in spite of the recent denial from Rome, insists that the fate of Home Rule depends on the conference in the Vatican to which the Irish Bishops have gone. It adds that the Bishops, almost without exception, are greatly perturbed by the terrible series of murders, which are regarded as deeply subversive to the people's morals.

GHAISTLY MURDER AT TRALEE.

LONDON, April 17th. Another constable at Tralee has been shot dead. Twenty-six bullet holes were found on his body, which was found with the hands tied at the back. The man had been blindfolded and then shot. He had served in the war.

MORE CONSTABLES ATTACKED.

LONDON, April 18th. Armed men fired on three constables returning from Mass at Kilmihil, County Clare, killing one and wounding one. The third constable fired, killing one and wounding three of his assailants.

BRIGADE OF CAVALRY FOR IRELAND.

It is reported that a brigade of cavalry, comprising three regiments, is being despatched to Ireland early this week.

AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE.

ALL GOVERNMENT SHIPS TO BE SOLD.

WASHINGTON, April 17th. The Senate sub-Committee has virtually completed the Merchant Marine Policy Bill providing that all merchantmen owned by the United States Government shall be sold to private interests during the next ten years.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE SOVIET.

A REQUEST TO MOSCOW.

PARIS, April 18th. *Le Temps* learns that Britain has requested Moscow to grant an armistice and an amnesty to the Denikinists.

THE SAN REMO CONFERENCE. TURKISH TREATY READY.

SAN REMO, April 19th.

A communiqué issued here states that the Peace Treaty with Turkey was discussed. It was decided to summon Turkish delegates to Paris to receive the text of the Treaty on May 10th.

EARLIER CABLES.

IMPORTANT MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION.

SAN REMO, April 17th.

The French are of opinion that the most important matters for the consideration of the Conference are the position of Germany and the Turkish Treaty.

In regard to the latter, the drafts prepared in London must now be approved by the heads of the Governments. It is hoped this will be finished in two sittings, after which the Turkish delegation will be invited to Paris, where the Treaty will be finally signed.

ITALY INVITES AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, April 18th. Italy has invited the United States to send a representative to the San Remo Conference.

TURKISH TREATY TO BE TAKEN FIRST.

SAN REMO, April 18th.

An official communiqué says that Signor Nitti, Signor Scialoja, Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Curzon, M. Millerand, and M. Berthelot met at the Villa Devachan this morning, and decided that the Turkish Treaty shall be the business at the first business meeting of the Conference on April 19th.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE. MUST MARCH TOGETHER IN THE FUTURE.

MARSEILLES, April 18th.

Mr. Lloyd George, in a speech at the docks, said that he had always approached the question of relationship with France, who was still the champion of the liberty of the world—with a feeling of sincere affection. He still regarded her from that point of view.

He paid a tribute to her terrible sacrifices. It was in this spirit he was going to San Remo.

The war had been won by a close Anglo-French union, which alone could secure the fruits of victory and maintain future civilisation. The British and the French must march together, as the best means for the smoothing of the difficulties of the war with the greatest frankness.

THE PREMIER WAS LOUDLY CHEERED BY THE CROWDS.

M. MILLERAND AGREES.

SAN REMO, April 18th. M. Millerand, interviewed by Reuters' representative, declared that he agreed absolutely with the remarks of Mr. Lloyd George as to the necessity in order to obtain the fruits of victory. He was sure that when the different viewpoints of the two Allies were duly considered, Britain and France would find themselves the same devoted eternal Allies as before the victory.

GERMANY AND THE TREATY. ALLIED ACTION TO ENFORCE EXECUTION.

PARIS, April 18th.

The Ambassadors of Belgium and Italy have informed M. Millerand that their Governments associated themselves with the step taken by Britain with a view to taking collective Allied action in Berlin in order to enforce the complete execution of the Treaty of Versailles.

BRITISH FIRMNESS APPRE- CIATED.

PARIS, April 17th.

A Havas message says:—The French Press gives wide prominence to the new British attitude of firmness, which is hailed as a welcome return to the way in which Great Britain made war. The peril of a fresh outbreak of militarism in Germany, coupled with that country's studied omission to fulfil the disarmament clauses of the Peace Treaty, is recognised as being the salient point of discussion at the San Remo conference, which, it is felt, could not have come at a more opportune moment.

THE ALLIES' THREAT.

PARIS, April 16th.

Le Temps says that France has accented to an *Inter-Allied Denegate* to Berlin proposed by Britain. The Note warns Germany that the Allies will not permit the establishment of any insurrectionary regime opposed to the execution of the Treaty, and declares that in the event of the success of such a movement the Allies will abandon their programme for the economic rehabilitation of Germany and suspend the despatch of foodstuffs.

AN ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY.

PARIS, April 17th.

The newspapers of Paris rejoice at Britain's initiative. They believe that the Conference at San Remo will decide on an ultimatum to Germany on the subject of the withdrawal of troops from the Ruhr region, and the disarmament of the Reichswehr.

KAPP ARRESTED AT STOCKHOLM.

STOCKHOLM, April 17th.

Dr. von Kapp who flew to Sweden from Germany, has been arrested at Stockholm owing to an irregular passport.

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LATEST CABLES.

THE SITUATION IN GERMANY TO PREVENT RESTORATION OF THE HOHENZOLLERNS.

LATEST CABLES.

THE SITUATION IN GERMANY TO PREVENT RESTORATION OF THE HOHENZOLLERNS.

LONDON, April 19th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Kenworthy asked whether Lord Kilmarnock's warning to Germany to the effect that foodstuffs and raw material will be prevented from entering the country in the event of the establishment of a Communist Government, would similarly be applied to prevent the restoration of the Hohenzollerns and the establishment of a military dictatorship in Germany.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that the statement covered violent action from any quarter.

CUSTODY OF EX-KAISER.

Replying to Mr. Grattan Doyle, Mr. Bonar Law said that the Netherlands Government had undertaken all responsibility for the safe custody of the ex-Kaiser's person, the control of his correspondence and his relation with the outside world. They, therefore, assigned him a residence within the province of Utrecht. The Allies, unsuccessfully, endeavoured to induce the Netherlands to take other action. It was not proposed to use force.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE RUHR CRISIS. GERMAN TROOPS TO LEAVE BY APRIL 21st.

ZURICH, April 18th.

A German semi-official statement says that the German Government has ordered the evacuation of the Ruhr Region by April 21st.

A Havas message states:—

The Council of the League of Nations did not reply to the German plea for consideration of the Ruhr affairs as being in the jurisdiction of the Council. The Reichswehr are remaining in the neutral zone, and French troops will remain in occupation of the town of Mein.

The French Government will give assent to the British proposal tending to revise the Berlin Cabinet that the Allies would not admit the institution of an insurrectionary Government and would suppress the economical helping and alimentary provisions.

GERMAN SWAS-BUCKLERS PUNISHED.

RESULT OF THE ADLON HOTEL INCIDENT.

BERLIN, April 17th. Prince Joachim Albert has been fined 500 marks and Capt. Pfister 200 marks for attempted assault, and Prince Hohenzollern Langenburg 1,000 marks for assault on the French officers at the Adlon Hotel.

MORE "INCIDENTS."

A telegram from Oppeln says that the population of Upper Silesia have begun a campaign to secure the mobilisation of the pan-German forces there, as a sequel to a quarrel in a cafe, in which a French soldier was shot by a German workman.

Hostile demonstrations against the Allies occurred at Oppeln upon the visit of the Inter-Allied Commission. Several French soldiers were assaulted and injured. Engineered disorders are feared.

ANOTHER BERLIN SENSATION. CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

BERLIN, April 17th.

A sensation has been caused by the arrest of officers and civilians found conspiring in the Ministry of Defence.

The officers stated that they were arranging for the disarmament of the workers, but the civilians declared that they were negotiating for a combination of Nationalists and Communists with a view to concerted action against the Russian Bolsheviks.

The Police President refused to believe that the officers were conspiring against the Government and released them.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY. WANTED A CENSUS OF ACREAGE.

LONDON, April 16th.

The report of the Rubber Growers' Association, which has just been issued, emphasises the need of an accurate census of the rubber acreage in the East. It remarks that the Governments of Ceylon and Malaya apparently are not yet able to undertake the work, and hopes that the information will soon be forthcoming.

It is pointed out that the rubber export figures from Malaya overlap, while the Malaya States' statistics include the exports to the Straits and the Straits statistics include the rubber transhipped from the Malaya States.

THE SILVER MARKET. MONTAGU AND CO'S LATEST REPORT.

LONDON, April 16th.

Messrs. Montagu & Co.'s report dated April 15th says that the tendency is downward. The cash price has kept up fairly well owing to the demand for prompt delivery on account of the Indian bazaar and elsewhere, but the news from China is not promising, and considerable silver, representing contracts shortly falling due, will be placed on the market, and, owing to the dull outlook, these have not been replaced by fresh forward contracts. The continent continues to sell somewhat freely. Unless China is prepared to sell for forward delivery, the present difference between cash and forward quotations seems unduly large.

LATEST CABLES.

MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, April 17th.

Mexico asked the United States for permission to move troops into American territory in order to attack Sonora from the North.

EARLIER CABLES.

U.S.A. POST OFFICE ESTIMATES. MAMMOTH VOTE PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, April 17th.

The House of Representatives adopted record Post Office Estimates amounting to \$412,500,000, including \$1,350,000 for the establishment of an air mail route from New York to San Francisco.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN AMERICA.

STRIKERS MAKE FIRST OVER-
TURES FOR PEACE.

NEW YORK, April 18th.

The Railway strikers have made their first overture for peace. Mr. McHugh, Chairman of the Strikers' Committee, stated that the strikers wished to avail themselves of the opportunity provided by the Railroad Labour Board to consider their grievances, but they would not resume without a substantial wage increase. The Attorney-General, Mr. Mitchell Palmer, has published evidence in which there are indications that the Radicals were connected with last year's steel strike and are directing the railway strike with the object of disrupting the Railway Brotherhoods and organising one big Union.

BRITISH STEAMER IN DISTRESS.

EXPLOSION ON THE "SPEEDONIA."

LORENZO MARQUES, April 19th.

A Portuguese steamer encountered, twenty miles east of Inhambane, the British barque *Speedonia* on her way from Singapore to Table Bay. There had been an explosion aboard the *Speedonia*. The Portuguese vessel took her in tow, but was obliged to abandon her owing to the weather. A tug is being sent to the assistance *Speedonia*.

STARVING EUROPE. AMERICA MUST HELP.

NEW YORK, April 18th.

Mr. Davidson, Chairman of the American Red Cross, in a speech, urged the Government immediately to provide the stricken nations of Europe with the necessary aid, irrespective of obligations. He urged that America could no more escape the influence of the European situation than she had been able to escape the war. America could not have half the world starving and the other half eating. America must help Europe or participate in Europe's misery.

DISASTER IN WOLVER- HAMPTON. NUMEROUS CASUALTIES FEARED.

LONDON, April 17th.

A hall used as a billiard saloon in Wolverhampton suddenly, and without warning, collapsed. The debris fell in the street. There were 120 persons in the building. A number of passers-by were killed. It is feared that the loss of life was serious.

Two were killed and fifteen were injured in the Wolverhampton disaster. The Police are still searching among the wreckage.

OBITUARY. FAMOUS GEOGRAPHER DEAD.

LONDON, April 17th.

The death is announced of Mr. John George Bartholomew, LL.D. (Edin), F.R.G.S., F.R.S.E., geographer and cartographer to the King, and head of the Edinburgh Geographical Institute.

The death is announced of the electrical financier, Mr. Theodore N. Vail.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL"]

DR. WU AND THE FUNDS.

A SHANGHAI INJUNCTION.

SHANGHAI, April 20th. The Supreme Court has continued the injunction, pending judgment by the Mixed Court, relative to the funds deposited in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank by Dr. Wu Tingfang.

ROME TO TOKYO FLIGHT.

[THROUGH RUTHER'S AGENCY.]

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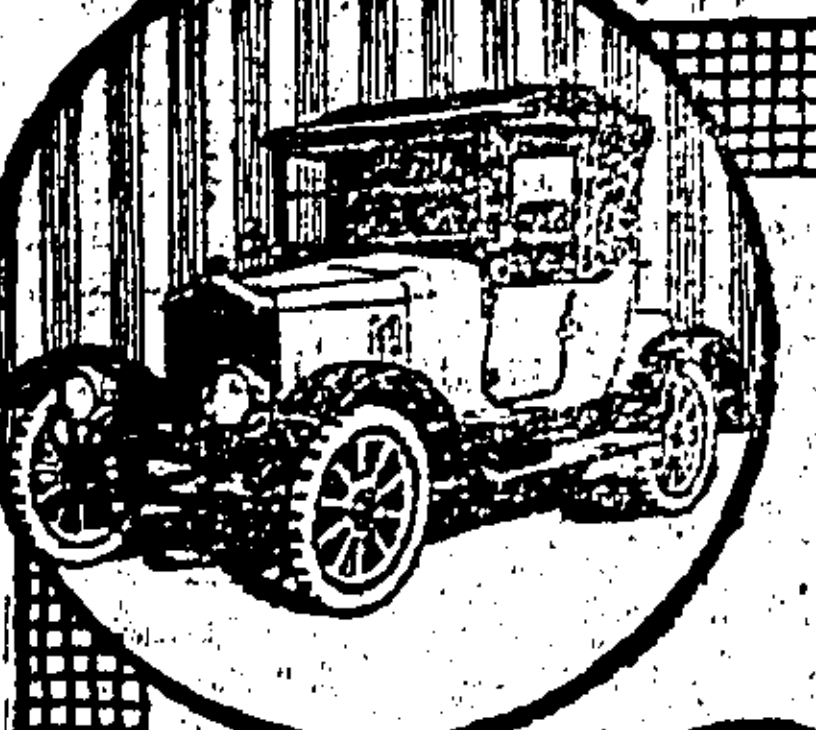
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TOO MANY WOMEN.
SERIOUS PROBLEMS OF EQUALITY.

"Too many women," is one of the troubles that have been accentuated by the war. In the ideal State something like an equal balance of the sexes would give everyone a chance to find a mate. By saying more of the boy babies that come into the world, a great deal can be done to achieve this happy balance. Mrs. North March, a Biologist who is a recognised authority on the subject, raises in an awkward form another aspect of sex equality. Side by side with numerical equality, economic equality, and political equality stands the problem of equality of the moral standard. It is an awkward problem because, according to Mrs. March, we are actually at the present moment approaching its solution by rapid strides—in the wrong direction.

Men and women may meet by-and-by on common ground with a common standard. But to get there the women will have gone down hill instead of the men coming up.

"All the women's organisations that count," said Mrs. March, "are strenuously and rightly demanding an equal moral code for the two sexes. As a matter of fact, there is no logical reason in the physiology or psychology of sex for the establishment of any other code. But how is this demand working out in practice?"

The women in organisations have the highest ideals. They want men to conform to woman's standard. As a matter of fact, woman is conforming more and more to man's standard. When I say woman I mean the young women in offices and factories and the young women who stay at home—the average samples of the nation's womanhood. They have shared in the emancipation of their sex. They are bound to share also in the movement for an equality of sex standard because it is in the air. And they respond to it by saying: "The boys have a good time. Why shouldn't we have a good time too?"

SPIRITUAL VALUES.

Mrs. March's message, based upon these facts, is that the preaching of a common standard may actually do more harm than good unless it is accompanied by steady and widespread educational effort. She holds strongly that it is not enough to think about the girls at the top—the co-educated girls and the Garden Suburb girls—as she calls them. They are not representative. The girls who have to be reached are the product of the elementary schools, going out into the world at fourteen years of age to earn their living and gratify their desires for self-expression and for joy.

"What I feel," she said, "is that the day will come when both men and women will have such a supreme consciousness of the bodily, mental, and spiritual values of sex that they cannot possibly adopt any standard of sex relationship except the highest."

The education method she recommends and has practised with wide success, is that of studying the facts of sex first in plants and afterwards in animals. The girl workers at a certain London factory are engaged in the study of the life history of the bumble bee, but there will be led on by and by to apply the facts thus learnt to human life.

WHAT IS A EUROPEAN?
A CALCUTTA CASE.

At the high court at Calcutta, on March 17th, Mr. Justice Greaves disposed of a case of a disputed contract in which the meaning of the word "European" used in contracts as far as the Calcutta market was concerned, was considered. This was a suit between two Marwari firms who entered into a contract for the sale of a certain quantity of linseed. On the date of contract the plaintiff offered goods but defendant refused to take delivery. The matter then went to arbitration. The plaintiff failed to appoint an arbitrator and the defendant appointed Mr. R. I. Meyer as sub-arbitrator. Plaintiff objected to his appointment on the ground that Mr. Meyer was not a European, as in the arbitration clause of contract it was stated that any dispute was to be finally settled by two European arbitrators. Mr. Meyer, however, made awards in favour of the defendant. Plaintiff then brought the present suit. The court held that Mr. Meyer was not a European, as he was a Turkish subject, born at Baghdad, and his naturalisation in British India did not make him a European either by birth or descent. His Lordship declared the awards null and void.

FIRES IN THE FAR EAST.

In a review of Fire Insurance operations throughout the world in 1935, the following reference is made to the Far East:—

A number of important fires occurred in the Far East, notably in Japan. In March an outbreak at Sendai cost £200,000; in April a conflagration at Yokohama represented a loss of £1,500,000; and a fire in Yokohama in May cost £200,000. An important fire at the Ayeno Park Exhibition, Tokyo, in August, caused a loss of £200,000. In Manchuria a fire at the Changchung railway goods shed in June cost £225,000, while five outbreaks during March and April at Dairen (Wharf Compound) were responsible for losses of £45,000. Damage to rubber works at Singapore in March cost £25,000, and in April a loss of £25,000 was incurred on hemp in godowns at Manila. A godown fire at Hankow in September caused a loss of £200,000.

India was comparatively free from very large fires during the year, with the exception of one at rice mills and godowns at Kanungo, Burmah, in November, when damage estimated at £200,000 was caused.

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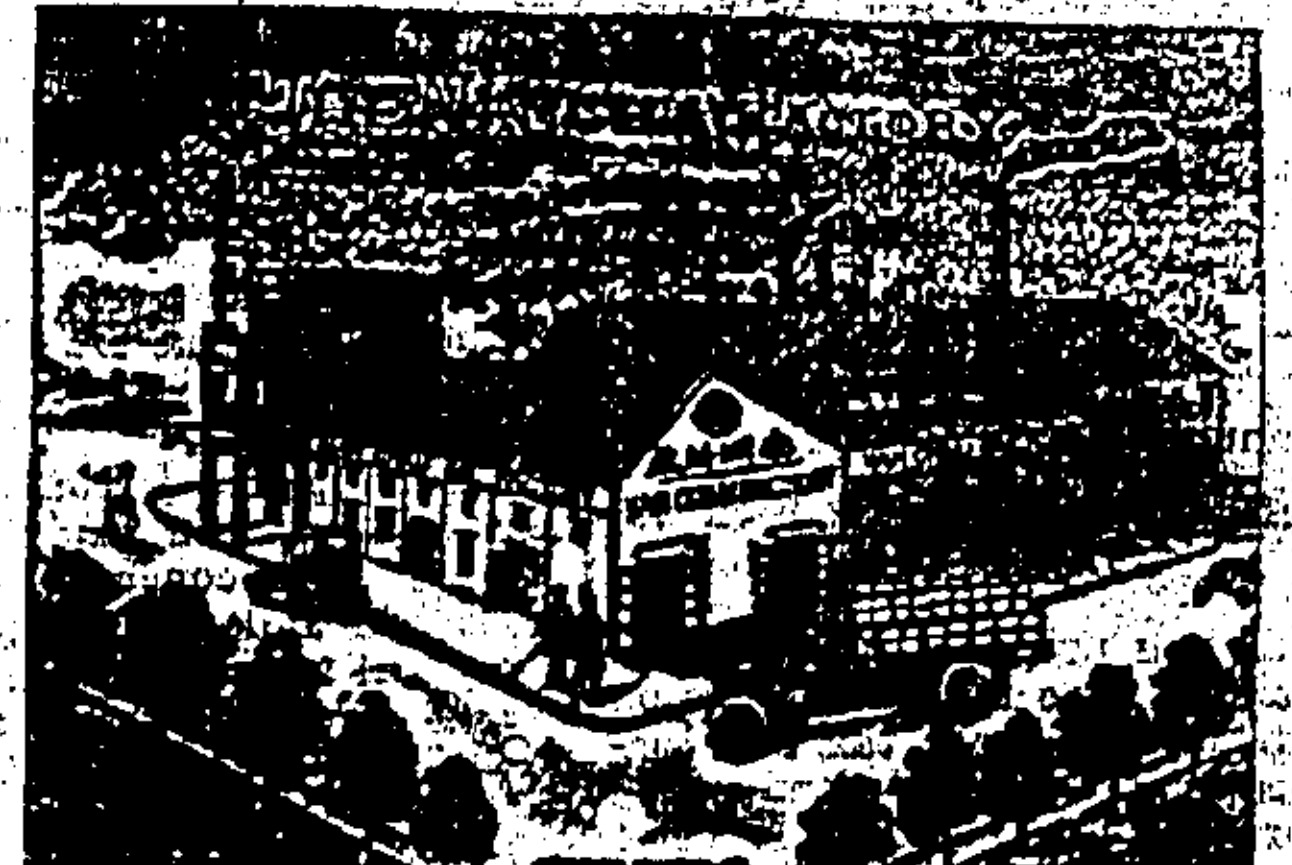
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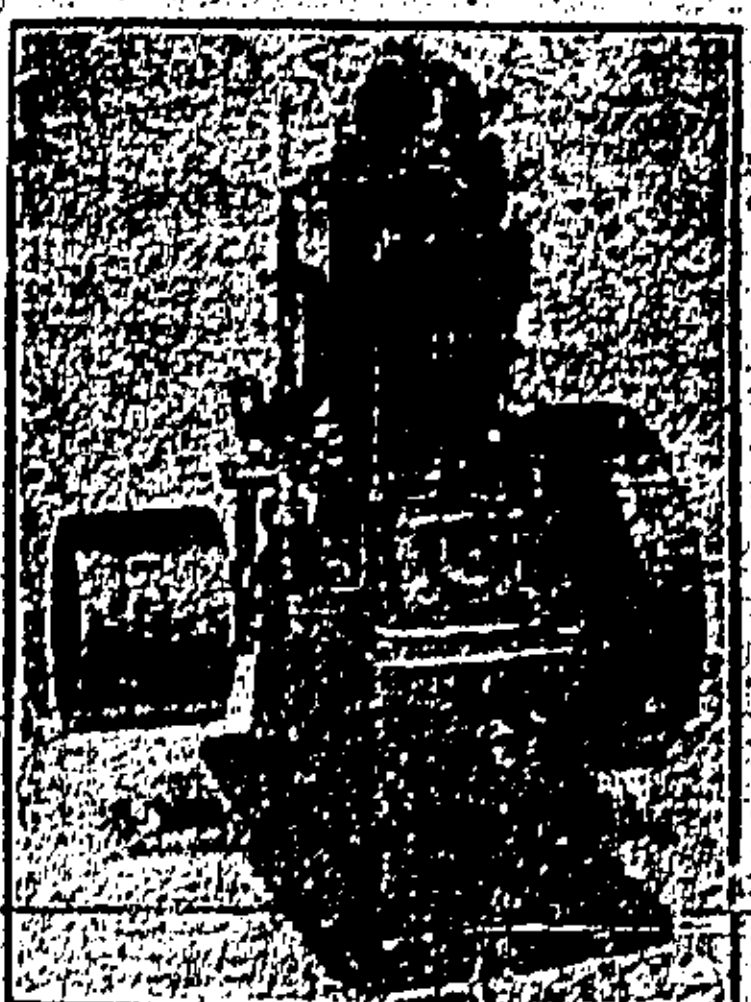
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SWATOW	"CHINHUA"	On 28th April.	10 A.M.
AMOI	"SINKIANG"	On 30th April.	Noon.
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(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"MORIALTA" (Halleong)	Capt. Ed. Walker	FRIDAY, 22nd Apr., at 1 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. W. G. Palmer	TUESDAY, 27th Apr., at 1 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. A. E. Stewart	FRIDAY, 30th Apr., at 3 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO. LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LTD.)

**AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKHALL S.S. CO. LTD.)**

Sailings from Hongkong.

"CITY OF COLOMBO"	via Suez	13th May.
"BURYMACHUS"	via Panama	27th May.
"TELEMACHUS"	via Panama	2nd June.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or **THE BANK LINE LTD.** HONGKONG.
REISS & CO. CANTON.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.**APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES**

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, Persian Gulf

WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND.

LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NORE"	5,700	6th May.	MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP.
"DUNERA"	5,400	12th May.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"GREGORY APCAR"	4,600	25th April	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	1st May	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Queensland Ports and
"EASTERN"	4,000	19th May	Sydney, Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"MUTTRA"	4,700	23rd April	Shanghai & Kobe.
"NOVARA"	7,000	23th April	Shanghai & Japan.

* CALLS AT ANTWERP * CALLS MANILA.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

Tickets interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.
All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Passengers and Shippers are liable to be modelled or altered without notice.
Parcels measuring not more than 24 in. x 24 in. x 11 in. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG

**TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE**

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board steamers

For **SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER**

(Callings at Shanghai and Kobe).

"EDMORE"	About April 30th.
"WEST HARTLAND"	About May 10th.
"ICONIUM"	About May 24th.
"CROSSKEYS"	About June 2nd.

For **PORTLAND** direct.

"COAXET"	About April 29th.
"WABAN"	About May 15th.
"MONTAGUE"	About June 10th.
"ABERCO"	About June 30th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Oceanic points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478.

Fifth Floor, Horner Mansions.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

11,000 tons. 10,000 tons. 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

"NANKING"	"CHINA"	"NILE"
June 2nd.	May 18th.	May 15th.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

Princes' Buildings.

O. H. HYPER, Freight and Passenger Agent
1, House Street
Tel. 1943

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	May 3rd.
TENYO MARU	21,000	May 21st.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	June 13th. (from Yokohama)
SHINYO MARU	2,000	June 17th.
PERUSA MARU	9,000	July 3th.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, CRUZ, BALBOA, ALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 7th.
KIYO MARU	17,500	July 13th.
ANYO MARU	13,500	Sept. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services. Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

Direct Freight Service to CUBA and NEW ORLEANS, via San Francisco, Balboa and The Panama Canal.

Steamer Leave Hongkong.

CHYO MARU	Arr. or May.
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For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to—
Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager, King's Building.
Telephone 2374 and 2375.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailings Dates
SHANGHAI, KOBE	"CORDILLERE" 10,000	On or about 25th April.
YOKOHAMA	"PORTHOS" 10,000	On or about 15th May.
	"AMAZONE" 10,000	On or about 6th June.

SHANGHAI (Only)	"ANDRE LEBON" 20,000	On or about 26th April.
MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUTCH, SUEZ, PORT SAID.	"ARMAND BEHIC" 10,000	On or about 11th May.
	* calling at Haiphong	

Cargo boat for EUROPE to call at MARSEILLES, and if sufficient business is offered, GENOA, HAVRE, DUNKERQUE, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM.	"COMMANDANT MAGES" 10,000	On or about 24th April.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. BODENFUSER,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 760.

O. S. K.**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HAVANA MARU"	Tuesday, 4th May.
"HAYBE MARU"	Tuesday, 8th June.

* Call Marseilles.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"PANAMA MARU"	Wednesday, 26th May.
"TACOMA MARU"	Middle of July.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"LUZON MARU"	Beginning of May.
"SIAM MARU"	Middle of May.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service

"SHISEN MARU"	Sunday, 2nd May.
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SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"KUNAJIRI MARU"	Monday, 17th May.
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VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—

Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU"	Saturday, 2nd May.
"CHICAGO MARU"	Saturday, 6th June.

both call at Shanghai

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW, AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU"	Sunday, 25th April.
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For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOI.

"SOSHI MARU"	Thursday, 22nd April.
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For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.
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Tel. No. 744 and 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"TAITUAN"	19th May	24th May

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.

